

THE OLD AND THE NEW.

REDUCING FORCE OF THE PRES- ENT TARIFF SCHEDULE.

It Reduces the Volume of Tariff Duties Nearly \$100,000,000, and Adds More Than \$109,000,000 of Imports to the Free List—A Measure for Reduction Without Injury to Protection.

The reducing force of the new tariff bill becomes very plain upon even an imperfect analysis. In the gross it reduces the volume of tariff duties by between \$60,000,000 and \$75,000,000, and adds imports of a yearly value of more than \$109,000,000 to the free list. Such a bill can not be, as the democrats would have it, an act to prohibit foreign trade. The most cursory examination proves it to be a measure for reduction of tariff without injury to home industries. The Mills bill was a measure to reduce the tariff at the expense of home industries.

The new bill is divided into fourteen schedules, designated by letters; to these is added the free list, of which latter it is enough to say that it is largely increased in the number of articles upon it, and enhanced in value to the extent of nearly \$100,000,000.

Schedule A comprises oils, paints, chemicals and drugs; it deals with about fifty articles, eighteen of which are made

charge of wholesale increase of duties. The new bill admits nearly half of all the imports made by this country free of all or any duty, and levies an average duty of 27 per cent. upon the total value of goods imported.

REPUBLICANS IN INDIANA.

Strong Indications of Republican Gains in the Hoosier State.

(Correspondence New York Press.)

The republicans have the advantage here in their local ticket. Two years ago the labor element was largely arrayed against the republicans, but this year the drift is toward them. This arises from several causes. The action of the present congress has very greatly strengthened the republicans with the labor element in this state. The failure of the democrats to give them any representation on their ticket enraged them, and as a good portion of the republican local ticket is composed of those who have been known as prominently identified with labor movements the drift is rapidly settling in towards the republicans. The republicans have fixed their eyes on several other legislative districts that have hitherto gone democratic and propose to carry them.

The republicans claim that the democrats have so mismanaged the finances as to increase the state debt about \$4,000,000, and that the revenues of the

kind of free trade. The platform of the party does not go quite to that extent, but the declarations of the party organs show which way the drift is, and that has alarmed the labor element.

Early last spring the democrats set up the cry that the farmers of Indiana were mortgaged to death. The statistics that have been gathered disclose that more mortgages have been paid off within the last two years than have been filed, and the farms of Indiana are carrying a comparatively small amount of mortgage indebtedness. The shrieks of alarm and calamity sent out by the democrats are now working to their disadvantage.

Summed up, the situation in this state is that the republicans will increase their delegation in congress and control the lower house of the general assembly, besides electing their state ticket; that the administration has grown in strength and favor of the people, and that Indiana is in favor of the doctrine of protection.

ONE PROBABLE CAUSE.

Why the European Nations Display Such Enmity to the American Tariff Policy.

(Chicago Tribune.)

Since the effect of the McKinley bill will be to transfer many workmen from the old to the new country and thereby relieve the congestion in the European

DEATH IN THE FLAMES.

TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE IN A HOTEL FIRE.

Between Twenty-five and Fifty People Burned to Death in the Leland Hotel, at Syracuse, N. Y.—A Scene of Wild Confusion—Guests Crazed with Fright.

From twenty-five to fifty lives were lost early this morning by the burning of the Leland Hotel here, the largest hotel in Central New York. The building will prove a total loss. An eye witness says that he saw twenty-five people lose their lives in attempting to escape, and a guest who narrowly escaped death says that fully twice that number have perished in the burning building. The fire started a few minutes after 1 o'clock this morning, and almost instantly the large structure was enveloped in flames from cellar to roof. Every effort was made to arouse the sleeping guests, but the smoke in the halls was so dense that it was found impossible to reach the upper floors, and it is believed many persons were suffocated and their bodies burned. A number of people jumped from windows and were killed or injured.

The fire started in the kitchen near the elevator, and shot up the shaft with almost incredible rapidity to the sixth story and burst through the roof. All the fire engines of the city were quickly upon the scene, but the fire continued to gain headway, and it soon became apparent that the building would be destroyed. The firemen worked heroically to save the inmates of the hotel, and a number were dragged unconscious from the first, second, and third stories, above which the rescuers could not ascend on account of the dense smoke which filled the upper stories.

The scene was one of the wildest confusion. People were seen at the windows on every floor, shrieking frantically for help, which could not be given them. Many fell back into the flames, fainting and exhausted, while others hurled themselves from the windows, meeting instant death on the pavement. Many who escaped from the lower stories will die from the effects of their injuries, occasioned by the flames and portions of the falling walls.

How many victims perished will not be known until the fire has spent its force and the debris has been cleared away. Indications, however, are that at least fifty persons have lost their lives, and probably a much larger number. The hotel was well filled with guests, and though many escaped, it seems almost certain that the loss of life has been very large.

Five bodies partially hidden by bricks are lying in the alley, but cannot be reached, owing to the intense heat. Two of the victims were women, and are supposed from the location of the bodies to have been domestics who jumped from their dormitory on the sixth floor.

One woman was being lowered from a window by the aid of a rope and had reached a point opposite the third story when the rope became ignited from a burning sill. The rope parted and the woman fell on the pavement. Her brains were dashed out and her body flattened into a shapeless mass.

So great is the confusion and excitement that the identity of those killed and injured cannot be ascertained. Undertakers and ambulances are flying in all directions, and the streets in the neighborhood of the ill-fated hotel are thronged with excited crowds of people. Every physician in the city is on the scene, and the wounded are being cared for as well as possible.

Among those injured is Cora Tanner, the actress, who was severely burned about the head and feet. She was playing an engagement at the Grand Opera House and had a room in the hotel.

Frank Casey of Glens Falls, N. Y., and Emil Forbes, a prominent brewer of Syracuse, are among the dead.

Many lives were lost by people crazed with fright jumping from windows. One man says he saw six people jump from different windows on the Fayette street side of the building within a space of a few minutes, and the sight sickened him with its horror, and he was compelled to leave the spot.

The building was provided with both iron fire escapes on the outside and ropes on the inside, which were the means of saving many lives. Burnett Forbes, a stock-broker, escaped into the street almost naked. He was slightly injured about the hands. He loses a gold watch valued at \$500 and all his clothing.

One woman was found with a nursing babe in her arms crouched in a doorway, where she had been overcome by smoke. She was removed by the firemen, but has not yet regained consciousness, and it is impossible to say what her name or experience was.

Escape by the stairways was cut off, and those in the upper stories were compelled to jump. The clerk of the hotel began sounding in the alarm by telephone, but the flames spread so rapidly that he was driven from the instrument and compelled to jump to save his own life. Nothing is left of the building except the elevator shaft and the chimney.

The New York Central Depot, which is across the street from the hotel, was in great danger, but was finally saved.

The loss will exceed half a million dollars. This covers the hotel and furniture, the stores on the first floor and their stocks. The insurance will probably be about one-half the amount of the loss.

The hotel was one of the finest in Central New York. It stood on one of the most prominent corners of the city, and was well known to the traveling public of the United States. There were 400 rooms in the house, and owing to its convenient location as regards the railroad depot, it had always been filled with guests. The New York Central Railroad's station adjoined the hotel. Recently all the rooms and parlors of the house were redecorated and renovated. Elegant furniture was put in, and the entire hotel given a completely new appearance. It was a six-story structure built of stone, brick, and iron. There was an entrance on each corner. Running along the two street sides between the entrances was a number of stores. A restaurant was attached to the hotel. All the rooms were steam-heated. The caravansary was owned by Warren Leland, Jr., & Co.

BARBERS report that hair-dyeing is going out of style. Many "tonorial parlors" do not keep the dyes. Gray threads in a young man's head, especially if his occupation can be construed to be intellectual, are considered distinctive.

A NEW thing in penwipers is a silver pig whose back is thickly covered with natural bristles.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

SERIOUS SUBJECTS CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.

A Scholarly Exposition of the Lesson—Thoughts Worthy of Calm Reflection—Bible and History of the Scriptures—Time Well Spent.

The lesson for Sunday, Oct. 26, may be found in Luke 22: 39-53.

INTRODUCTORY.

The events of this lesson are especially significant in view of the discourse that has just preceded. John says it was "when Jesus had spoken these words that he went forth with his disciples over the brook Cedron; and by a consultation of the harmonies of the gospels, it will be seen that "these words" embrace four whole chapters of John's narrative; chapters that are not at all less close and sympathetic to understand them now, but those who do enter into their spirit are best prepared for the scene of passion to which we are ushered by the Scripture before us.

WHAT THE LESSON SAYS.

He came out. Out of the city. Jesus and the disciples had been there since about six o'clock. As he was wont. For several evenings he had been spending the nights in the Mount of Olives so as to hasten back into the city early in the morning. See Luke 21: 37 (where the word "went" is more accurately rendered as accustomed to go). Mount of Olives. Across the brook Cedron, where they could find a rude sort of shelter under the overhanging boughs.

Followed him. Not wholly. It was following only, and that but partial. At the place. Probably where they were accustomed to lodge for the night. Matt. 26: 30. It is a garden on the mount. Pray that ye enter not into temptation. It seems to have been a special injunction in regard to special and imminent trial.

Withdrawn from them. As if carried on by his tumultuous feelings. The same word is used of a boat, Acts 21: 1, "owers gotten from them." About a stone's cast. Perhaps 200 feet. It was Peter, James, and John who were near him, as a sort of body-guard. Matt. 26: 36-37. Kneeling down. In the attitude of intense supplication.

One of them. We scarcely need be told by John that this was Peter (John 18: 10). The servant of the high priest, Malchus, evidently fell along toward the front, a ringleader. Right ear. Thus ignominiously ended the career of the apostolic sword.

Appeared an angel. I.e., revealed to his physical senses, in his earthly career, Christ, in a sense, shut himself off from open-eyed vision. It was a part of his self-emptying. From heaven. A direct answer to his prayer to heavenly powers to strengthen him. The word means to put strength into so answering both parts of his prayer, i.e., as to the endurance of his own suffering, and as to the fulfillment of God's will.

In agony. The word in the Greek (agonia) means struggle or conflict. Not with God, we may believe, but with the flesh. Prayed. Imperfect tense as above in v. 41. Kept praying. More earnestly or very earnestly, the comparative having frequently this meaning. As it were great drops of blood. Rather like drops of blood, indicating the severity of the struggle.

WHAT THE LESSON TEACHES.

About a stone's cast. Not more. He was never far withdrawn from his disciples. Having taken upon himself the fleshly fashion of a man, he could never put himself at long remove from his brethren. In his hours of communion it was so; there upon the mountain-side in prayer, he was but a stone's cast away. And here in his hour of deep trial, and under in the continuity of the court, and farther on in the ignominy of the cross—about a stone's cast beyond his disciples, calling them on. Yea, on the farther side of the tomb, in the blessed resurrection about a stone's cast still, and now in the glorious exaltation that is his at the right hand of the Father, for those who know the kingdom best, he is but a stone's cast farther on. Blessed Son and Master, who never wholly out of sight of our humanity. Judea's night is sometimes dark, and Olive's thickets sometimes dense, but when we look, there thou art about a stone's cast withdrawn; and when we look up again, lo, there thou art at our side.

Not my will but thine. Our Lord teaches us here how to pray. Do you observe here twice the word of resignation for once the word of petition? It is, "if thou wilt remove this cup, and not my will but thine." The request hangs, as it were, suspended upon the two abutments of submissive faith in God. It was the will of the flesh that Christ was putting beneath the will of the Spirit. Earth's will under heaven's will. This is the true and safe relationship. This is God's will made man's will, and then all things are yours, and ye are Christ's, and Christ is God's.

My Jesus as thou wilt. Oh, Thy will be mine: Into Thy hand of love I would my all resign:

Through sorrow or through joy, Conduct me as Thine own, And help me still to say, "My Lord, Thy will be done."

And there appeared an angel unto him from heaven strengthening him. Certainly since he had leaned his will on God's. God would take care of his own. It is to the trusting soul that David sends the glad words, "The Lord thy God, he will strengthen thee, and strengthen thee out of Zion." That is the kind of strength we want, help out of the sanctuary, hands put down to us out of Zion—underneath, the overshadowing power of the Father's love.

"Thy help" it is, if thou puttest thy trust in God, resigning all to him. "Not my will but thine," said Christ, and straightway at his side stood God's angels. O God's will is not a harsh will. That strengthening angel tells us what it means. It is God caring for his own.

Rise and pray. Was our Lord unduly alarmed? Assuredly not. The disciples seemed quite indifferent. There was the indifference of debasing ignorance, the sad self that verges unto death. In some respects we are too easy-going and complacent. We say: "I will lothly lie down in peace and sleep." But we forget that that was the calm declaration of a man whose mouth had just been full of prayer. "Offer the sacrifices of righteousness, and put your trust in the Lord." After that we may hope to dwell in safety. Angels shudder at the risks we mortals take, heedless of the world as a fearful arena of trial and temptation. Only by faith and prayer are we able to meet it. May the church of Christ, more than half asleep, heed the angel's voice, and hear the voice saying, "Why sleep ye? rise and pray, lest ye enter into temptation."

And he touched his ear and healed him. That was like our blessed Lord. He would not allow his miraculous power in his own defense; the only use he made of it was in jeopardy and persecution was to mend and heal the single wound on the body of his tormentor. Presently his back and brow will be bleeding, cruel nails in hands and feet. He brooks it all, though in infinite pain. But now there is a look of helpless misery in a transgressor's face and a penitent cry on his lip. "Lord, remember me: it is too much for the divine compassion there, and 'Thou shalt have me in Paradise' is spoken. Yes, the last words of these lips, and the last gesture of these hands were for blessing. And this is our God!"

Next lesson: "Jesus accused." Luke 22: 54-74.

MICHIGAN HAPPENINGS.

INCIDENTS THAT HAVE LATELY OCCURRED.

An Interesting Summary of the More Important Doings of Our Neighbors—Weddings and Deaths—Crimes, Casualties, and General News Notes.

Huron County dealers have shipped an average of 1,300 bushels of potatoes per day since Oct. 1.

SOME scoundrel put paris green in the milk pans of Farmer John Ney, of Cooper's Corners, Huron County. The poison was opportunely discovered, so that no harm resulted.

A CAVE-IN at the Ludington mine, Marquette, buried five miners. Two were taken out not seriously hurt and three dead. James Fisher, W. R. Davis, and William Bailey were killed.

"JACK, the hair-cutter," has clipped the tresses from his seventh victim in Detroit, Miss Libbie Merrill, aged 14, who lives at No. 127 Abbott street.

The entire shift of men employed at the Volunteer mine, Palmer, were poisoned by eating canned meat. The professional chemist was poisoned, too, but he quickly analyzed the stuff and found an antidote that saved the party, but not until several of them had been made very sick.

THE vacancy caused by the resignation of Prof. Henry Wade Rogers as Dean of the Law Department of Michigan University, who resigned to accept the Presidency of the Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill., has been filled by the Regents by the appointment of Prof. J. C. Knowlton. President Rogers was appointed non-resident lecturer in the Law Department, and will deliver a series of lectures before the law students.

MICHIGAN patents: George J. Brown, Grand Lodge, fence; Joseph L. Cox, Battle Creek, paper feed mechanism for printing presses, paper web tension device for printing machine; John G. Erd, Saginaw, dual hole cutter; E. S. Glover, Battle Creek, tool holder; William A. Havens, Stockbridge, rein holder; Stephen O. Hickok, Allen, foin gatherer; Anderson C. Marshall, Corunna, steam road vehicle; James Metcalf, East Tawas, car class; Franklin S. McKinstry, Detroit, lacing book; Seymour W. Peregrine, Grand Rapids, fastening for staid furniture; Seymour W. Peregrine, Grand Rapids, drying kiln; August Franke, Detroit, combined shutter fastener and slate operator; August Franke, Detroit, shutter worker; Edwin O. Koraback, Saginaw, grater; Robert D. Scott, Pontiac, road car; Jabez F. Shawhan, Detroit, electric motor car; Clifford Stange, Negaunee, store service apparatus.

JUDGE COOLEY has left Ann Arbor for Washington, to attend the meeting of the Interstate Commerce Committee.

THE money men of Bay City cannot see why they should put up a bonus to obtain the Gale Sulley-Harlow company, of Brantford, and the company will stay right where it is.

ALEX. DERRY, of Alpena, was standing beside the capstan of a dock, when the thing turned around suddenly and Derry was knocked senseless by a blow under the jaw.

H. H. THOMAS, of the Bay City nitro-glycerine factory, says that the reason so few people are killed in nitro-glycerine factory explosions is because the chemists themselves give warning some minutes before the blow-up comes. They always act queerly at such a time, and when they do the employees go.

THE local option law stands the test of the Supreme Court. The case brought by a Van Buren County saloon-keeper last June to decide the constitutionality of the measure was decided last week and the law is pronounced valid. Van Buren was the first county to vote for prohibition under the law, and soon after it became operative John W. Teek presented his liquor bond to the Township Board of Bloomington for approval. The board threw out the bond and Teek applied for a mandamus to compel the board to accept it. Fifteen objections to the constitutionality of the law were raised by Teek's lawyers, the most serious being that it enabled the people of counties to suspend the general laws of the State, and that it invested the Board of Supervisors with judicial powers by authorizing them to exercise discretionary powers in ordering the suspension of the liquor traffic after the voters had declared in favor of such suspension. The court decides that the power vested in the supervisors by the law is a trust involving the exercise of discretion, investigation and inquiry, but not necessarily an exercise of judicial powers. Regarding the other objection the court holds that the Constitution authorizes a delegation of legislative power for local purposes, and that the Legislature may suspend or authorize legislation which will necessarily operate to suspend the general law in particular localities. This principle, says the court, is a recognition of the right of local self-government. The validity of the law is upheld in every feature.

THE last Michigan monthly crop report estimates the total yield of wheat in the State for this year at 23,700,409 bushels. The average yield of wheat per acre is nearly one and one-fourth greater in 1890 than the average for the past ten years, but the aggregate product is less than the average product in that period by more than 2,000,000 bushels. The average weight of the crop per bushel is in the State fifty-nine pounds; in some counties it runs as high as sixty-one. The total number of bushels of wheat marketed in August and September was 3,577,512, which is 1,328,169 bushels more than was marketed in the same period in 1889. The yield of oats in the southern counties 25.61, the central 30.06, and in the northern 18.52 bushels. The average yield in the State for the past ten years has been 33.26 bushels per acre. Barley yields in the State 18.76 bushels per acre. Corn is estimated to yield in the State 53 bushels of ears per acre. The crop matured without material injury from frost. Potatoes in the State yield 55 bushels per acre, or about half an average crop. Winter apples will yield about 27 per cent. of an average crop.

An epidemic of fever is raging in Bay City.

A MAN named Vincento was killed and John Marshall seriously injured by a falling derrick at the Chaplin mine, Ishpeming.

THE log rafters on the Saginaw River have a habit of towing their rafts to the mouth of the river and then taking their time about breaking them up. The passenger boats have been delayed by this custom, and now the vessel owners propose to have an inning and invoke the law to stop the log drivers monopolizing the whole river and blocking the traffic of the regular boats.



"RATHER A HARD HILL TO CLIMB, MR. CLEVELAND, IN SUCH A SUN."

subject to reduced duties. So that nearly one-third of all the articles in this schedule come in under lower duties than were fixed by the old law.

Schedule B deals with glass and earthenware, and with certain manufactures of rock. The chief feature of this schedule in the new bill is the conversion of the old ad valorem duties to specific rates. Of the articles not so converted most are left standing at old rates. Burr stone for millers are reduced, and one or two increased rates are observable in the case of weak manufactures. But, on the whole, this schedule is not greatly changed from its counterpart in the old law.

Schedule C deals with metals and their manufactures. It contains about 150 articles, forty-nine of which are reduced in duty by the new law. So that nearly one-third of schedule C is marked by reduction.

Schedule D treats of wool and its manufactures. Its list is made up of nineteen articles, eight of which undergo reduction of duties. Thus, more than a third of schedule D is in evidence as to the reducing force of the new bill.

Schedule E treats of sugar. It is a perfect mass of reduction, a reduction which in the case of low grade sugars amounts to freedom from any duty.

Schedule F treats of tobacco as an agricultural product; it gives an increased rate of duty generally, to the benefit of the farmers who grow tobacco, and to the confusion of the democrats who said in 1888 that it was "republican policy to make whisky and tobacco free."

Schedule G is a very long one, and comprises agricultural products, animals, meats, fruits, grain, and things manufactured from grain, liquors excepted. It gives increased protection to thirty-eight farm products, reduces the duties on starch, on ground spices, and on canned fish.

Schedule H comprises wines, spirits, malt liquors, cordials and intoxicants. It is marked by a universal increase of duties. In whisky as in tobacco, the democrats suffer discomfiture. The republican policy does not make either of them "free."

Schedule I is made up of cotton manufactures. It comprises forty-nine articles, of which seven are made subject to reduction. So one-seventh of all the cotton products are cheapened.

Schedule J treats of jute, hemp, flax, and their manufactures. It has thirty articles on its list; six of them, or one-fifth of the whole, undergo reduction.

Schedule K deals with wool and its manufactures. It is marked by general conversions from ad valorem to specific duties, and, generally speaking, works an increase of duties. The schedule comprises thirty articles.

Schedule M, pulp, paper, books, etc., leaves four of its fourteen articles with the old rates of duty, raises one, converts the rest from ad valorem to specific.

Schedule N, sundries, makes eight reductions, and large changes from ad valorem to specific duties, many of which may prove to be reductive.

This rough analysis disproves the

state are not enough by half a million to meet the current expenses. In this they have much the best of their opponents, for one of the grievances most complained of by the farmers is that of debt and taxation. The democrats in their platform shoulder the responsibility for the debt, and declared that it was created to erect a number of public buildings. The figures in the office of the state treasurer disclose the fact that nearly a million and a half of it was created by borrowing money to pay interest on a prior debt, the democrats having resorted to that scheme for raising funds with which to meet their interest obligations. The figures also disclose the fact that another million of it was borrowed to make good the deficits in the current expenditures, swollen by the multiplying of offices and the increasing of salaries by the democrats. In making their platform the democrats overlooked those two things.

The statistics gathered by the census bureau disclose another condition of affairs that will help the republicans in this fight, and that is that the heaviest county and municipal indebtedness is found in democratic counties and municipalities. By a comparison of figures the republicans are also enabled to show that in democratic counties the tax levy is much larger than in republican counties. These financial matters have given the republicans quite a boom among the farmers. The agriculturists of democratic Johnson county are asking why they should be taxed about double the rate levied upon their brethren in republican Hendricks. There is more active thinking going on this year than ever before in a political campaign. Hitherto the Hoosiers have been pretty tightly bound by party ties, and the trade of political faith was not very frequent. This year there will be a very great change, because the agricultural classes are comparing those facts as to debt and taxation for themselves.

Indiana is just now going through a transition from an agricultural state to a manufacturing one. The increase of the manufacturing interests during the last ten years has been something wonderful. Especially is this true of the last three years, since the discovery of natural gas. Hence the tariff is cutting more of a figure here than ever before. In the matter of emigration the republicans have lost much more largely than the democrats. Fully one-half of the great republican majority in Kansas is due to the republican voters sent into that state from Indiana. She has largely contributed to other states and territories. In the past the immigration has been in favor of the democrats, it being largely foreign. Thus the republicans have been out at both ends of the line. Matters have changed somewhat during the last three years.

The new manufacturing interests have brought a very large increase of population, and that increase is favorable to the republicans. These new men have come into the state talking tariff, and their talk has awakened a keen interest in the subject. Several of the most influential democratic papers of the state have declared openly for the broadest

labor market; since those who come here will get far better wages, and those who stay at home will be less crowded and have a better chance to live, it may be asked why continental governments are making such a fuss and threatening reprisals? Simply because they fear the effect of the new law will be to shift to America many skilled workmen needed to supply the American market with fine goods. But they do not want that to happen, for it will deprive them of a certain number of soldiers. They wish all their workmen to stay at home to carry muskets, if necessary, and to breed children who shall carry them after they are gone. At a time like this, when every nation in Europe is an armed camp uncertain when war may begin, each one takes stock of its available soldiers as closely as of its muskets and cannon. If a thousand makers of mother-of-pearl buttons should leave Austria and come here, it would mean a regiment lost to that kingdom in the fight with Russia.

The English manufacturer grumbles when he sees a market closed to him and his workmen leaving him to seek employment in America. But he can pack up his capital and follow them. So in the course of a few months his scoundings will cease. But the continental government will never be reconciled to the American policy, which is constantly depriving them of the men whom they want to keep to serve when necessary as food for gunpowder.

The story which has just been started that the republicans have put \$100,000 into the canvass in the McKinley district shows that the democrats are beginning to look for defeat, and are letting themselves down as easy as they can.

"LET me count the votes, and I care not who casts them or how they are cast." This is the motto of Mr. Breckinridge, of the Second Arkansas district. But will this scheme work as well in 1890 as it did in 1888? The chances are against its success this year.

SECRETARY BLAINE is to take a day or two off and make one or two speeches in the McKinley district. The citizens of that locality will have the good fortune this year to hear some of the best stump orators and most distinguished statesmen which the country possesses.

If it shall be found that certain features of the new tariff law have an objectionable effect, a republican congress will correct them before the next presidential election. That is one of the advantages of having a republican congress, and the people will not dispense with it.

WHEN Mr. Tillman declares that if he can not win the victory in South Carolina without bloodshed, then he will have it by that means, he advertises himself as a very silly person, and can not expect to retain the sympathy of intelligent and law-abiding people. Evidently, his sudden political prominence is having a bad effect upon his mental machinery.